IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants:	KALISH et al.	Examiner:	Mohammed A Siddiqi
Serial No.:	09/713,275	Group Art Unit:	2154
Filed:	November 15, 2000	Attorney Docket No.:	P-3364-US
Title:	METHOD OF NAVIGATING THROUGH CELLULAR NETWORK		

APPELLANTS' BRIEF

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

Appellants, formerly the applicants, submit this paper under 37 CFR 1.192 in response to the Notice of Appeal filed on December 17, 2004. This paper is submitted in triplicate with the requisite fee of $250.00, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.17(f), and a Petition For A Four Month Extension of Time, under 37 CFR 1.136 along with the Extension fee of $795.00, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.17.

Appellants request consideration of this Appeal, reversal of all rejections of claims 1-23, and allowance of these claims.

I.   REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Unipier LTD., an Israeli Corporation, of Netanya, Israel, the assignee of the entire right, title and interest in the above listed Patent Application.

II.   RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants do not have, and are not aware of, any related appeals and/or interferences in the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

III.   STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-23 are presently pending. Claims 1-23 are presently under Final rejection, as per the Final Office Action of August 17, 2004 (paper number 13). Claims 1-23 are the subject of the instant Appeal.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Claims 1-23 have not been amended subsequent to their being finally rejected in the Final Official Action of August 17, 2004.

V. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is directed to a method of navigating and orienting through network hypertext language based pages ("network/web pages") using the limited space available on the screens of mobile devices (e.g. cell phones). The claimed invention enables user interaction by aggregating any collection of network pages ("track pages") and arranging them into sequences of network pages' URLs (navigation track), placing navigation track at accessible memory location on the network ("navigation track source"), loading navigation track from navigation track source, setting current track location-code to the first page of the navigation track, downloading track page data according to current track location-code, and editing current track page hypertext content: ("modified track page").

This enables a user to see as large of a fragment or portion of a web page as may fit onto the user device's screen, and will provide on the user device's screen navigation links to other fragments of the page, which other fragments did not fit on the screen.

VI. ISSUES

Appellants request the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences to consider the following issues:

1. Whether claims 1 through 23 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) based on the combination of three separate unrelated references: (1) Boor et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,317,781); (2) Saylor et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,501,832); and Smethers et al. (6,560,640).

Specifically:

a) Whether the Examiner established a prima facie case of obviousness by showing at least some motivation to combine the three unrelated reference he combined in order to reject claim 1.

b) Whether the three unrelated reference combined actually teach or suggest all the limitations of claim 1.

VII.   GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-23 are to be considered as a single group for this appeal.

VIII.   ARGUMENT

These arguments are submitted in rebuttal to those presented in the above referenced Final Official Action and the First Official Action of January 11, 2002.

Claims 1- 23

Independent Claim 1 of the present invention recites:

"A method for creating and operating a navigation platform provided for **navigating and orienting through network hyper text language based pages** of data accessed over a **mobile communications network** ("network pages") using a designated mobile device for **displaying network page content** and enabling user interaction, the method comprising the steps of:

A. receiving a collection of network pages ("track pages") and arranging them into sequences of network pages' URLs ("navigation track");

B. placing the navigation track at an accessible location on the mobile communications network ("navigation track source");

C. loading the navigation track from a navigation track source;

D. setting a code to denote a current user location within the navigation track ("track

location-code") to the first page of the navigation track;

E. downloading track page data according to the current track location-code;

F. editing current track page data: ("modified track page") by performing at least one of:

adding hypertext navigation items linking to navigation options;

exchanging URLs' references of embedded objects to with absolute URL references; and

adding further hypertext language content or commands ("added hypertext")

G. sending a modified current track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device;

H. presenting on a screen of the user display of the mobile device respective information based on the current track page content;

I. enabling user interaction, to select a navigation option, based upon embedded navigation items in the current track page to permit navigation through the navigation track;

J. enabling user access to the added hypertext content or command; and

K. upon selecting a navigation option by the user, identifying a navigation target address and downloading a next track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device according to an the identified navigation target address.".

The three cited references, which were combined by the Examiner as the basis of his 103 rejection of the sole independent claim 1, respectively teach:

(1) Boor et al. – "A system, method, and software product provide a wireless communications device with a markup language based man-machine interface. The man-machine interface provides <u>a user interface for the various telecommunications functionality of the wireless communication device</u>, including dialing telephone numbers, answering telephone calls, creating messages, sending messages, receiving messages, establishing configuration settings, which are defined

in markup language, such as HTML, and accessed through a browser program executed by the wireless communication device. This feature enables direct access to Internet and World Wide Web content, such as Web pages, to be directly integrated with telecommunication functions of the device, and **allows Web content to be seamlessly integrated with other types of data,** since all data presented to the user via the user interface is presented via markup language-based pages. The browser processes an extended form of HTML that provides new tags and attributes that enhance the navigational, logical, and display capabilities of conventional HTML, and particularly adapt HTML to be displayed and used on wireless communication devices with small screen displays. The wireless communication device includes the browser, a set of portable components, and portability layer. The browser includes protocol handlers, which implement different protocols for accessing various functions of the wireless communication device, and content handlers, which implement various content display mechanisms for fetching and outputting content on a screen display."

(2) Saylor et al. – "A system and method for **registering voice codes ("VCodes") associated with stored content corresponding to the VCodes,** wherein the VCode may be used to access the stored content via telephone by calling a central number and **entering the VCode or verbally** describing the object, attraction or subject, in which case the verbal description is associated with a VCode or collection of VCodes."

(3) Smethers et al. – "Improved techniques that enable wireless devices to implement bookmarks with **improved transmission efficiency, reduced user navigation and/or reduced amounts of memory resources are disclosed.** One aspect of the improved techniques pertains to use of a compact request from a wireless device to an intermediate server when requesting a document or file by selection of a bookmark. Another aspect of the improved techniques is the ability of a user to select a bookmark to request the associated document or file with reduced user interaction (e.g., a single button action). Still another aspect of the improved

techniques is that memory resources of the wireless devices need not be consumed to store network addresses (e.g., URLs) for the bookmarks."

In contrast to what is claimed in claim 1, the Boor reference teaches <u>a user interface for the various telecommunications functionality of the wireless communication device</u> so as to <u>allows Web content to be seamlessly integrated with other types of data</u>. The smothers reference teaches an improved techniques that enable wireless devices to implement bookmarks with <u>improved transmission efficiency</u>, resulting in <u>reduced user navigation and/or reduced amounts of memory resources</u>. While the most confusing of the reference cited was Saylor, which teaches a <u>method for registering voice codes ("VCodes") associated with stored content corresponding to the Vcodes</u>, which includes <u>entering the VCode or verbally</u>. Although the relevance to the claimed subject matter of each of the three cited references is questionable, the relevance of the Saylor reference is outright mind-boggling.

As has been well established in the U.S.P.T.O. and with the C.A.F.C., the combination of references intended to support an obviousness type rejection requires a showing of motivation to combine the references – none was provided. The Examiner is not allowed to merely use hindsight to support the combination of references -- which in the present situations appears to be what the Examiner is doing. Furthermore, it is established law that in combining references, the references should not require modification of references such that the modification destroys the references intended function -- however, the Examiner used at least one reference (e.g. Saylor) which had nothing to do with navigating through text/image based content. Non-analogous prior art should not be used in combination with other prior art to support a claim rejection – however, the Examiner used at least one reference (e.g. Saylor) which had nothing to do with navigating through text/image based content.

One specific example of the Examiner's misapplication of the Saylor reference is found on page 4 of the Final Office Action, where the Examiner argues that although Boor is silent about setting a code to denote user location within a navigation track, however, Saylor discloses such code. The Examiner makes reference to Col 17, Lines 5-8 of Saylor for support of his argument, but the term "current location" which Saylor refers to in this section

is the **physical geographical location** of the user and not the **virtual location** of the user within a "navigation track"

Within the Final Office Action, there exist numerous other instances of the Examiner's misapplication of the Saylor reference. However, for purposes of this appeal, the Applicants will not bother The Board with more examples of the Examiner's misapplication of references than needed to prove the Examiner's failure to establish a Prima Facie case of obviousness upon which he relied to reject independent claim 1 and dependent claims 2 through 23.
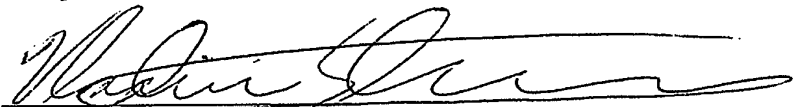
Based on the above remarks, Applicants respectfully reiterate that the Examiner's combination of references in support of his 103 rejection of claim 1 appear to be inappropriate and unjustified under the current state of the patent law. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reversal of the rejection of claim 1. Since claims 2 through 23 depend from claim 1, Applicants also request a reversal of the rejection of claims 2 through 23 by virtue of their dependence on claim 1, which claim Applicants believe to be allowable in-light of the above remarks.

IX.   CONCLUSION

Based on the arguments above, Appellants respectfully request reversal of the outstanding rejection, and allowance of claims 1-23.

If there is any question or comment as to the form, content, or entry of this paper, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned counsel at the address and telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Vladimir Sherman
Attorney for Applicant(s)
Registration No. 43,116

Dated: June 17, 2005
Vladimir Sherman
C/O LandonIP, Inc.
1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 450
Alexandria, VA 22314
TEL/FAX: (212)658-9933

APPENDIX

Current State of the Claims

Claim 1 A method for creating and operating a navigation platform provided for navigating and orienting through network hyper text language based pages of data accessed over a mobile communications network ("network pages") using a designated mobile device for displaying network page content and enabling user interaction, the method comprising the steps of:

A. receiving a collection of network pages ("track pages") and arranging them into sequences of network pages' URLs ("navigation track");

B. placing the navigation track at an accessible location on the mobile communications network ("navigation track source");

C. loading the navigation track from a navigation track source;

D. setting a code to denote a current user location within the navigation track ("track location-code") to the first page of the navigation track;

E. downloading track page data according to the current track location-code;

F. editing current track page data: ("modified track page") by performing at least one of:

adding hypertext navigation items linking to navigation options;

exchanging URLs' references of embedded objects to with absolute URL references; and

adding further hypertext language content or commands ("added hypertext")

G. sending a modified current track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device;

H. presenting on a screen of the user display of the mobile device respective information based on the current track page content;

I. enabling user interaction, to select a navigation option, based upon embedded navigation items in the current track page to permit navigation through the navigation track;

J. enabling user access to the added hypertext content or command; and

K. upon selecting a navigation option by the user, identifying a navigation target address and downloading a next track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device according to an the identified navigation target address.

Claim 2 The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of:

prior to loading the navigation track, updating navigation track according to current circumstances e.g. time or place;

Claim 3 The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of enabling the user to edit the navigation track e.g. delete any page;

Claim 4 The method of Claim 1 using a designated proxy server ("navigation server"), further comprising the steps of:

- Further editing of page hypertext content by modifying URLs of "hyperlinks" so as to point to the location of the navigation server;

Upon selecting a hyperlink by the user, downloading the requested original page ("target page") by the navigation server;

Editing the target page hyper-text content according to step F of the first clam and the first step of claim 4; and

Transferring the modified track page to the mobile device;

Claim 5 The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

- Concurrently with downloading of the current track page in step E, further downloading the next-in-line pages along navigation track;

- Editing each downloaded track age according to the step F of claim 1 and first step of claim 4;

- Upon receiving request navigation target address of any track page, checking cache memory of navigation server for said track page;

- Sending the respective track page from the navigation server to the user mobile device if the navigation target address matches any of the track pages in the navigation server cache memory.

Claim 6 The method of claim 5 further comprising the steps of

- Prior to editing the downloaded track pages, merging several track pages into one track page ("united track page") wherein the size of the united track page is limited according to the mobile device constrains;

- Editing united track page according to the step F of claim 1 and first step of claim 4;

- Sending the modified united track page to the user mobile device; and;

- Displaying the respective track page, placed at the united track page, upon user request for target address matching one of the track pages of the united track page.

Claim 7 The method of claim 1 wherein the navigation item contains the current track location code and a second code denoting a request for moving to the next or previous track page along the navigation track.

Claim 8 The method of claim 1 wherein the navigation item contains a code denoting

a request to re-load the navigation track from the navigation track source and to update the

location-code of the user agent to the first track.

Claim 9 The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of generating a network

page ("track map page") containing list of links where each link points at one of the track

pages.

Claim 10 The method of claim 9 wherein each of the navigation items contains a code

denoting the appropriate track page location, further comprising the step of displaying the

track map page at the user display.

Claim 11 The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of modifying any

network page ("modified network page") containing hyperlinks pointing at track pages by

editing said hyperlinks so as to point to the location of the navigation server.

Claims 12 The method of claim 1 wherein the hypertext language is in WML format.

Claim 13 The method of claim 1 wherein the mobile device is a cellular phone device.

Claim 14 The method of claim 1 wherein the aggregating operation is performed by

the user.

Claim 15 The method of claim 1 wherein the aggregating operation is performed by

professional editors further comprising the step of placing the navigation track accessible to

the users;

Claim 16 The method of claim 1 wherein the aggregation operation is processed and based on any dynamically created computer-generated collection of network pages ("dynamic page list").

Claim 17 The method of claim 16 further comprising the steps of:

- Presenting the user with the dynamic page list; and

- Enabling the user to relocate directly to a location within the navigation track using the dynamic page list.

Claim 18 The method of claim 16 wherein the aggregation operation further comprises the steps of:

- Presenting the user with the dynamic page list;

- Enabling the user to select multiple network pages from the dynamic page list.

- Upon completion of the user-selection, updating the dynamic page list to contain only said user-selected network pages.

Claim 19 The method of claim 16, wherein the dynamic page list is a search result list.

Claim 20 The method of claim 16, wherein the dynamic page list is an inbox mail list.

Claim 21 The method of claim 6 wherein each track page is a WML deck and the track pages are merged together into the united track page in the form of a deck containing cards collected from the different WML decks of the navigation track.

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Claim 22 The method of claim 21 further comprising the step of displaying track

pages locally in user agent from united deck upon user navigation requests to such pages.

Claim 23 The method of claim 21 further comprising the step of collecting WML

pages until size of the united deck is optimized with respect to specific mobile device

capabilities.

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09/713.275	11/15/2000	Dan Kikinis	2926/ASSIA/US	1579

EXAMINER
SIDDIQI, MOHAMMAD A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2154	

26004　　7590　　08/17/2004

KATTEN MUCHIN ZAVIS ROSENMAN
575 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10022-2585
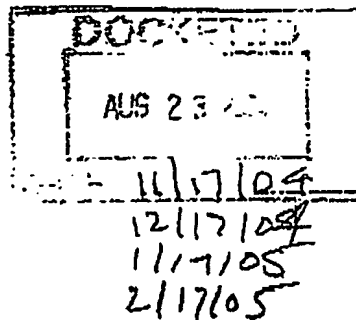
DATE MAILED: 08/17/2004

AUG 20 2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding

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AUG 23

11/17/04
12/17/04
1/17/05
2/17/05

PTO-90C (Rev 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/713,275	KALISH ET AL
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mohammad A Siddiqi	2154	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE **3** MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 June 2004*.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other _____.

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 09/713,275	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination KALISH ET AL.	
	Examiner Mohammad A Siddiqi	Art Unit 2154	Page 1 of 1

U.S PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	A	US-6,560,640	05-2003	Smethers, Paul A.	709/219
	B	US-			
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable. Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action (See MPEP § 707.05(a))
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

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DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-23 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis

for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not
> identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this
> title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be
> patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole
> would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a
> person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter
> pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which
> the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Boor et al. (6,317,781) (hereinafter Boor) In view of

Saylor et al. (6,501,832) (hereinafter Saylor) in further view of Smethers et

al. (6,560,640) (hereinafter Smethers).

4.   As per claim 1, Boor discloses a method for creating and operating a

navigation platform provided for navigating and orienting through hyper text

language based pages of data accessed over a mobile communication

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network ("network pages") using a designated mobile device (fig 1) for

displaying network page content and enabling user interaction the method

comprising the steps of (fig 1, element 136, see abstract, col 4, lines 1-37):

A.   receiving any collection (col 4, lines 25-39) of network pages ("track

pages") (fig 7) and arranging them into sequences of network (col 16, lines

14-26): pages' URLs ("navigation track") (col 5, lines 12-14);

B.   placing navigation track (col 12, lines 29-40) at accessible location (col

8, line 50) on the network ("navigation track source") (col 4, lines 22-37)

C.   loading navigation track from navigation track source (col 12, lines 29-

40);

E.   downloading track page (fig 19) data according to current track

location-code (fig 17b.2, col 31, lines 43-61);

F.   editing current track page data: ("modified track page") (col 13, lines

40-45) by performing at least one of:

adding hypertext navigation items linking to navigation options (col 14, lines

12 -23);

exchanging URLs' references of embedded objects to with absolute URL

references (col 13, lines 4-13 and col 28, lines 16-22); and

adding further hypertext language; content or commands ("added

hypertext") (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61)

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G.   sending the modified current track page to the a user of the

designated device display (col 31, lines 43-61 and col 32, lines 29-36);

H.   presenting on a screen of the user display of the in mobile device

respective information based on the current track page content (col 32, lines

29-63);

I.   enabling user interaction (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-

61), to select navigation option (col 32 line 28), based upon embedded

navigation items (col 13, lines 9-14) in the current track page to permit

navigation (col 9, line 44) through navigation track (col 32, lines 29-63);

J.   enabling user access to the added hypertext content or command (fig

17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 15, lines 60-67);

K.   upon selecting navigation option by the user (col 9, lines 45-58),

identifying navigation target address (col 34, lines 36-45)

    Boor is silent about the Setting a code to denote current user location

within the navigation track ("track location-code") and location-code is the

target address.

    However, Saylor discloses Setting a code (col 1, lines 57-61) to denote

current user location (col 17, lines 5-8) within the navigation track (col 14,

lines 51-54) ("track location-code") and location-code is the target address

(fig 2, col 10, lines 46-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor

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5.   As per claim 2, Boor discloses prior to loading the navigation track,

updating the navigation tack according to current circumstances (col 16,

lines 12-27);

6.   As per claim 3, Boor discloses the step of enabling the user to edit the

navigation track (col 13, lines 41-45);

7.   As per claim 4, Boor discloses using a designated proxy server

("navigation server") (col 5, 16-19), further comprising the steps of:

     further editing of page hypertext content by modifying URLs of

"hyperlinks" so as to point to the location of the navigation server (col 13,

lines 40-45);

     upon selecting a hyperlink by the user (fig 20), downloading the

requested original page ("target page") by the navigation server (col 31,lines

28-42);

     editing the target page hyper-text content according; step F of the first claim

and the first step of claim 4 (col 7, lines 4-10); and

     transferring the modified track page to the mobile device (fig 17b.2, fig

18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61);

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8.   As per claim 5, Boor discloses the steps of concurrently with

downloading of the current track page in step E, further downloading the

next-in-line pages along navigation track (col 31, lines 28-42); editing each

downloaded track page according to the step F of claim 1 and first step of

claim 4 (col 7, lines 4-10);

Upon receiving request navigation target address of any track page (col 16,

lines 13-27), checking cache memory (col 18, lines 1-3) of navigation server

for said track page (col 13, lines 40-45); **and**

sending (col 9, line 17) the respective track page from the navigation server

to the user mobile device if the navigation target address matches any of the

track pages in the navigation server cache memory (col 18, lines 1-3);

9.   As per claim 6, Boor discloses prior to editing the downloaded track

pages, merging several track pages into one track page ("united track

page") (col 12, lines 34-37) wherein the size of the united track page is

limited according to the mobile device constrains (col 28, lines 6-15);

Editing united track page according to the step F of claim 1 and first step of

claim 4;

        sending the modified united track page to the user mobile device; and;

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displaying the respective track page, placed at the united track page,

upon user request for target address matching one of the track pages of the

united track page (figure 13, lines 15-40);

10.   As per claim 7, Boor is silent about the navigation item contains the

current track location code and a second code denoting a request for moving

to the next or previous track page along the navigation track;

However, Saylor discloses the navigation item contains the current track

location code and a second code denoting a request for moving to the next

or previous track page along the navigation track (col 18, lines 32-49). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention

was made to combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions

to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited

number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus

of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned

code at the server side.

11.   As per claim 8, Boor is silent about the navigation item contains a code

denoting a request to re-load the navigation track from the navigation track

source and to update the location-code of the user agent to the first track;

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However, Saylor discloses the navigation item contains a code denoting a

request to re-load the navigation track from the navigation track source and

to update the location-code of the user agent to the first track (col 18, lines

27-44). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide

extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of

limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create

menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the

assigned code at the server side.

12.   As per claim 9, Boor discloses the step of generating a network page

("track map page") containing list of links where each link points at one of

the track pages (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61);

13.   As per claim 10, Boor discloses the step of displaying the track map

page at the user display (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61).

Boor is silent about the navigation items contains a code denoting the

appropriate track page location.

However, Saylor discloses the navigation items contains a code denoting the

appropriate track page location track (col 18, lines 27-44). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to

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combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML

language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys

to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for

soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the

server side.

14.   As per claim 11, Boor discloses modifying any a network page

("modified network page") containing hyperlinks pointing at track pages by

editing said hyperlinks so as to point to the location of the navigation server

(col 4, lines 9-37);

15.   As per claim 12, Boor discloses the hypertext language in MMI format

(col 4, lines 65-67).

Boor fails to disclose the WML format;

However, Saylor discloses the WML format (col 14, line 57). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to

combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML

language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys

to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for

soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the

server side using XML, TML, WML, and MMI).

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16.   As per claim 13, Boor discloses the mobile device is a cellular phone

device (col 1, line 20);

17.   As per claim 14, Boor discloses the aggregating operation is performed

by the user (col 6, lines 11-16);

18.   As per claim 15, Boor discloses the aggregating operation is performed

by professional editors further comprising the step of placing the navigation

track accessible to the users (col 6, lines 31-67);

19.   As per claim 16, Boor discloses the aggregation operation is processed

and based on any dynamically created computer-generated collection of

network pages ("dynamic page list") (col 30, lines 40-51).

20.   As per claim 17, Boor discloses presenting the user with the dynamic

page list (fig 19, col 30, lines 40-51); and
Enabling the user to relocate directly to a location within the navigation track

using the dynamic page list (col 31, lines 25-41).

21.   As per claim 18, the aggregation operation further comprises the steps

of:

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presenting the user with the dynamic page list (fig 19, col 30, lines 40-51);

Enabling the user to select multiple network pages from the dynamic page

list (col 30, lines 40-51).

Upon completion of the user-selection, updating the dynamic page list to

contain only said user-selected network pages (col 30, lines 60-67).

22.   As per claim 19, Boor discloses dynamic page list (col 30, lines 60-67)

is a search result list (col 31, lines 1-4);

23.   The methods 20, Boor discloses the dynamic page list is an inbox mail

list (col 46, lines 20 -21);

24.   As per claim 21, boor discloses each track page is a deck and the track

pages are merged together into the united track page in the form of a deck

containing cards collected from the different decks of the navigation track

(figure 20);

Boor fails to disclose the WML format;

However, Saylor discloses the WML format (col 14, line 57). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to

combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML

language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys

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to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for

soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the

server side using XML, TML, WML, and MMI).

25.   As per claim 22, Boor discloses the step of displaying track pages

locally by user agent from united deck upon user navigation requests to such

pages (figure 20);

Boor and Saylor both are silent about WML deck;

       However, Smethers discloses (col 7, lines 1-14); It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to

combine Boor and Saylor with Smethers because it would enable the

wireless devices to implement bookmarks with improved transmission

efficiency, reduced user navigation and reduces amounts of memory

resources.

26.   As per claim 23, boor discloses the step of collecting pages until size of

the united deck is optimized with respect to specific mobile device

capabilities (fig 20);

Boor fails to disclose the WML format;

However, Saylor discloses the WML format (col 14, line 57). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to

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combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML

language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys

to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for

soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the

server side using XML, TML, WML, and MMI).

Response to Arguments

27.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered

but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

28.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection

presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE**

FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of

time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to

expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a

first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action

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and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-

MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will

expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee

pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the

advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply

expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications

from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad A Siddiqi whose

telephone number is (703) 305-0353. The examiner can normally be

reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703) 305-

8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or

proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

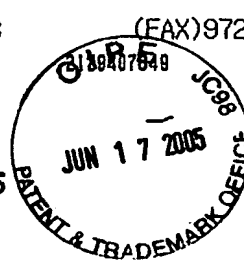Application/Control Number: 09/713,275   Page 16

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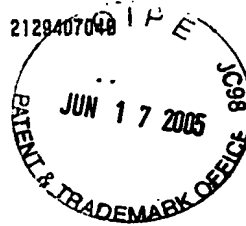
    Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained

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MAS

                                JOHN FOLLANSBEE
                         SUPERVIS: PATENT EXAMINER
                           TECHN... CENTER

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because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of

multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web

Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and

determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side.

Boor and Saylor both are silent about from the accessible location over

the mobile communication network, and downloading a next track page

from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the

a user display of the designated mobile device according to an the identified

navigation target address;

However, Smethers discloses from the accessible location over the

mobile communication network (abstract, fig 6, col 12, lines 31-60), and

downloading a next track page from the accessible location over the mobile

communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile

device according to an the identified navigation target address (abstract, fig

6, col 12, lines 31-60); It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the invention was made to combine Boor and Saylor with

Smethers because it would enable the wireless devices to implement

bookmarks with improved transmission efficiency, reduced user navigation

and reduces amounts of memory resources.